

Sorvall T3 RT3

Service Manual

120V/230V



Analyze • Detect • Measure • Control™

Thermo
SCIENTIFIC



SORVALL T3 / RT3

Centrifuges

SERVICE MANUAL
11290099

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INDEX	DATE	AMENDED PAGES	NOTES
a	19/02/07		Initial release
b	05/07/07	P 40	Modification of cooling system part numbers
c	30/01/08		Branding change

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CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	7
1.1. PURPOSE.....	7
1.2. PRESENTATION.....	7
SPECIFICATIONS.....	8
1.2.1. Dimensions and weight	8
1.2.2. Electrical Specifications	8
1.2.3. Performance	8
1.3. INSTALLATION PROCEDURE.....	9
2. THEORY OF OPERATION.....	10
2.1. DESCRIPTION.....	10
2.2. COMPONENT LAY-OUT.....	10
2.3. MOTOR CONTROL PRINCIPLE.....	12
2.3.1. Introduction	12
2.3.2. The motor	12
2.3.3. Power control	13
2.4. ELECTRONICS - STRUCTURE.....	15
2.4.1. Introduction	15
2.4.2. Microprocessor + Power pcb.....	15
2.4.3. Imbalance sensor.....	16
2.4.4. Tacho sensor.....	16
2.4.5. Temperature sensor (RT3)	16
2.4.6. Refrigeration control board (RT3)	16
2.4.7. Input - Output.....	17
3. DIAGNOSTICS AND REPAIRS.....	18
3.1. INTRODUCTION.....	18
3.2. FUNCTIONAL TEST	18
3.2.1. Eprom version	18
3.2.2. Test mode	18
3.3. FAULT CODES	21
3.4. TROUBLESHOOTING CHART	22
4. REPLACEMENT PROCEDURES	24
4.1. MOTOR REPLACEMENT	24
4.1.1. VENTILATED model - T3	24
4.1.2. Refrigerated model RT3.....	26
4.2. IMBALANCE DETECTOR REPLACEMENT	27
4.3. REPLACEMENT OF THE LID LOCK ASSEMBLY	27
4.4. LID LOCK ASSEMBLY ELEMENT REPLACEMENT	28
4.4.1. Lid lock microswitch replacement	28
4.4.2. Lock solenoid microswitch replacement	28
4.4.3. Solenoid replacement	29
4.5. POWER SUPPLY RACK REPLACEMENT	29
4.5.1. Dismounting	29
4.5.2. Refitting	29
4.5.3. Refrigeration board (RT3) replacement	29

CONTENTS

4.6.	ELECTRONIC BOARD REPLACEMENT	30
4.6.1.	Microprocessor + Power pcb.....	30
4.6.2.	Display board	30
4.7.	GAS SPRING REPLACEMENT	31
4.8.	EPROM REPLACEMENT.....	32
4.9.	LID REPLACEMENT	32
4.10.	REFRIGERATION SYSTEM REPAIRS (RT3)	33
4.10.1.	Refrigeration SYSTEM replacement.....	33
4.10.2.	Condenser components replacement	34
4.11.	Motor checking.....	34
5.	SPARE PARTS.....	35
5.1.	T3 GENERAL SCHEMATIC	35
5.2.	RT3 GENERAL SCHEMATIC.....	36
5.3.	MOTOR.....	37
5.4.	LOCK.....	38
5.5.	ELECTRONIC RACK	39
5.5.1.	Rack T3	39
5.5.2.	Rack RT3	39
5.6.	FRONT PANEL.....	40
5.7.	COOLING UNIT (RT3)	41
6.	WIRING DIAGRAMS.....	42

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PURPOSE

This manual contains maintenance instructions intended for use by a qualified maintenance or service technician. It is organized to provide maintenance personnel with basic data on the theory of operation to assist in troubleshooting. Moreover, it outlines parts replacement and calibration procedures for putting the centrifuges back into service.

Should a specific maintenance problem arise which is not covered in this manual, please ask the authorized service organization in your area for assistance, or contact our sales department :

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1.2. PRESENTATION

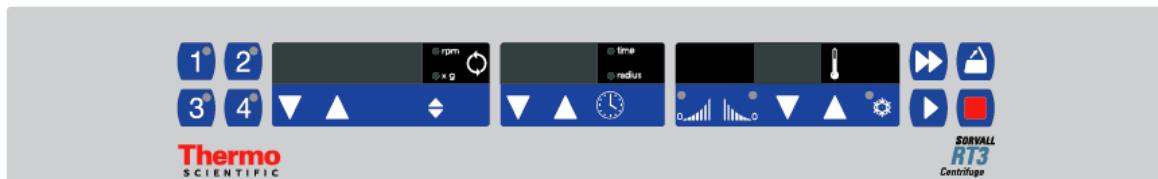
The T3, RT3 (refrigerated) centrifuges are instruments designed for laboratory use. Using relative centrifuge force (RCF) allows elements of different density to be separated.

The rotor is the main load ; a swing-out design allows a higher load than does an angle design. The larger the rotor diameter is, the higher the load can be and thus the slower the speed will be. The RCF is directly proportional to the radius of sedimentation and to the square of the speed.

The gas used in the refrigeration system (RT3) is R130a, without CFC, recommended by the applicable directive for protection of the ozone layer.



Sorvall T3 and Sorvall RT3 operator panel overlay.



SPECIFICATIONS

1.2.1. DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHT

Dimensions (H x W x D)	SORVALL T3 : 43 x 58 x 69 cm	SORVALL RT3: 43 x 85 x 69 cm
Packed (H x W x D)	SORVALL T3 : 58 x 78 x 69 cm	SORVALL RT3: 58 x 105 x 69 cm
Weight – uncrated / crated	SORVALL T3 : 80 kg / 91 kg	SORVALL RT3: 108 kg /121 kg

1.2.2. ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Mains supply	220/240 VAC 50 Hz	Mains supply 120 VAC 60 Hz
SORVALL T3	75002385	SORVALL T3 75002386
SORVALL RT3	75002387	SORVALL RT3 75002388
Max power	SORVALL T3 : 1200 W	SORVALL RT3 : 1500 W
Average power	SORVALL T3 : 700 W	SORVALL RT3 : 1400 W
Refrigeration		SORVALL RT3 : 700 W

1.2.3. PERFORMANCE

Max speed	Swing-out : 4000 rpm (SORVALL T3) Swing-out : 4500 rpm (SORVALL RT3)	Angle : 7800 rpm (SORVALL T3) Angle : 8000 rpm (SORVALL RT3)
Max RCF	Swing-out : 3800 x g (SORVALL T3) Swing-out : 4800 x g (SORVALL RT3)	Angle : 9360 g (SORVALL T3) Angle : 9600 g (SORVALL RT3)
Max capacity	Swing-out : 4 x 750 ml	Angle : 8 x 100 ml
Display	High visibility digital display	
Memory size	5 programs, direct access	
Program protection	Recall key lock	
Speed	Range 500 to 8000 rpm Step 10 - 100 rpm Accuracy ± 20 rpm	
Timer	Range 30 sec to 99 min + hold position Step 30 sec to 1 min	
Acceleration rates	5	
Braking rates	5 (from 1 tom 5) + 0 = brake cancel (coasting from 2000 rpm to 0 rpm)	
Temperature SORVALL RT3	Range -9°C to +40°C Step 1°C Accuracy ± 1,5°C	
Typical performance	4°C at 4500 rpm (4 x 750ml swing-out) 1°C at 7800 rpm (30 x 1,5 ml angle)	± 1.5°C
Max density	1,2 g/cm³	
Max energy	30000 J (CD2 rotor at 8000 rpm)	
Radius	Range 64 to 178 mm Step 1 mm	

1.3. INSTALLATION PROCEDURE



IMPORTANT:

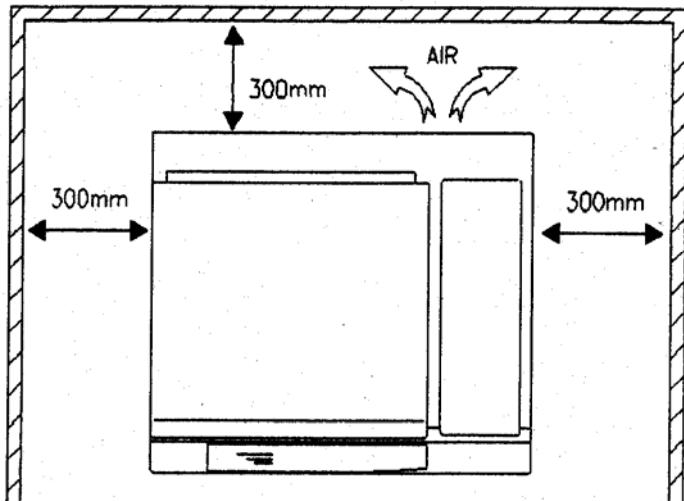
at least two people are required to lift the centrifuge from the palette and place it on the bench.



Incorrect installation will affect safety and equipment performances.

The machine must be installed in a dust and non corrosive environment.

1. The Bench top must be rigid, sufficiently strong and levelled.
2. 300 mm of free space gap must be left on each side of the machine to ensure the proper ventilation.



The centrifuge could move as a result of rotor imbalance, rotor disruption or drive failure. To avoid dangerous consequences a safety envelope clearance around the unit must be respected.

2. THEORY OF OPERATION

2.1. DESCRIPTION

The microprocessor system which controls the SORVALL T3 and SORVALL RT3 centrifuges ensures the operation of the following major elements :

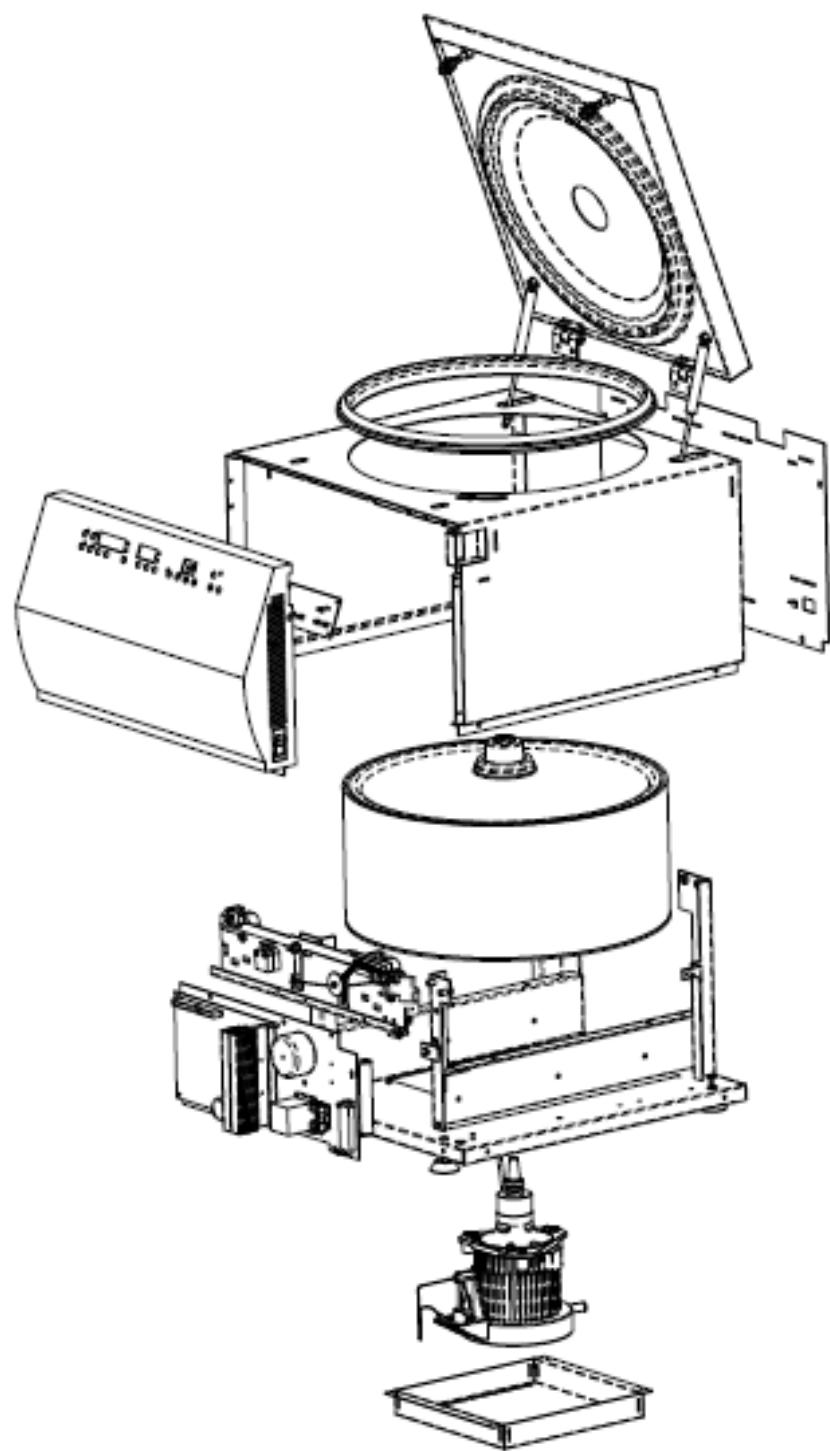
- Management of the operating modes,
- Generation of alternating current amplitude and frequency,
- Adjustable components for the motor speed servo,
- Management of the acceleration and braking profile/rates,
- Management of the temperature regulation (SORVALL RT3),
- Management of the safety devices :
 - . Lid lock
 - . Zero speed detection
 - . Imbalance detection
 - . Motor over temperature detection.
- Management of fault diagnosis

2.2. COMPONENT LAY-OUT

The input and control devices are located on the front panel and are comprised of a membrane keyboard and three digital displays.

Everything is controlled by a 16 bit microprocessor. The control program of the centrifuge is stored in an EPROM.

Data are conveyed into a dynamic RAM and are saved even when the power is down, thanks to an internal battery, which supplies power.



2.3. MOTOR CONTROL PRINCIPLE

2.3.1. INTRODUCTION

The SORVALL T3 / SORVALL RT3 family of centrifuges is fitted with an asynchronous 3 phase motor. During centrifugation, the microprocessor generates a system of sinusoidal 3 phase voltages variable in amplitude and frequencies. During the braking phase the energy from the rotating parts is commuted across a resistance.

2.3.2. THE MOTOR

The motor is comprised of a 3 phase stator and a short-circuited rotor.

When correctly powered, the stator creates a magnetic field rotating at the synchronised speed N_s :

$$N_s = F/p$$

F : supply frequency

P : number of pairs of poles of the motor

The rotating field generated in the motor induces e.m.f.'s. These e.m.f.'s produce currents in the short circuited rotor.

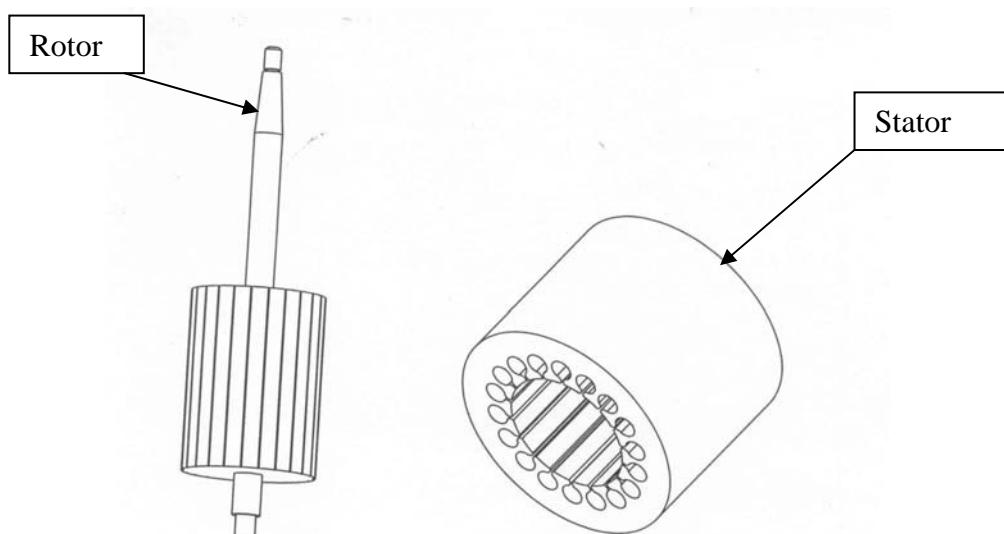
These induced currents found in the magnetic field create forces opposed to those which induced them.

It is the relative speed between the rotor and stator which is the cause of these induced currents, thus the forces will reduce this relative speed by driving the rotor at a speed close to that of the fields created at the stator.

The difference (s) between the synchronised speed N_s and the actual speed N of the rotor is called the slippage.

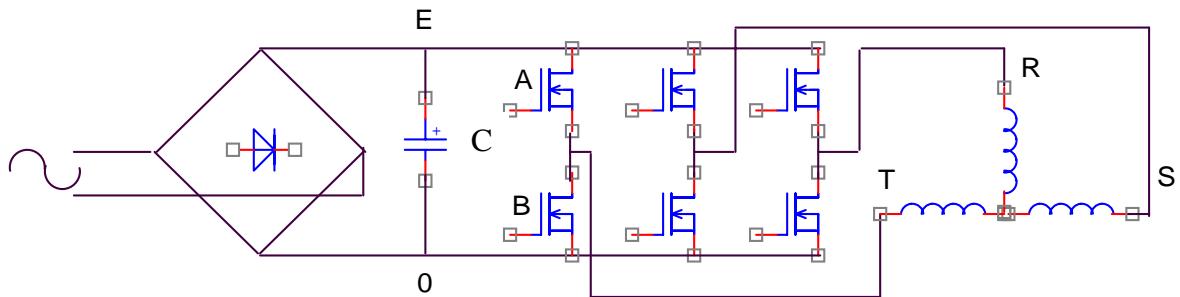
$$s = \frac{N_s - N}{N_s}$$

At a given frequency, the slippage value depends on the resisting torque (i.e. that of the rotor).



2.3.3. POWER CONTROL

It is necessary to supply, from a single phase mains supply (230 V - 50 Hz or 120 V - 60 Hz), three variable tensions with amplitude and with frequency, dephased by $2\pi/3$.



The voltage is rectified then filtered by C to supply the constant voltage +E. The value of the capacitor C is high.

For a 230V – 50 Hz mains supply

$$E = 230 \sqrt{2} = 325 \text{ V}$$

$$C = 1000 \mu\text{F} / 400 \text{ V}$$

The 6 transistors act as switches (open or closed).

These transistors commute at a fixed frequency (8 kHz).

To affect the voltage at T we act upon the commands of the transistors a and b, b always being the opposite to a (a = closed, b = open). By changing the cyclic ratio (closed/open) we obtain a mean sinusoidal value so we are able to vary the amplitude and frequency.

The pilot frequency must be elevated compared to the frequency of the generated sinusoidal voltage. The latter is around 400 Hz at 24000 r.p.m. ($f_{\text{pilot}} / f_{\sin} = 10$ at max. speed).

In the same way, the voltages at points R and S will be sinusoidal between OV and +E and dephased by $2\pi/3$ between them.

These 3 voltages are simple voltages varying between OV and +E. They are partly sinusoidal and partly on a baseline situated at $+E/2$. Thus the O of the sinusoidal voltage corresponds to 50 % of the cyclic ratio.

The voltages applied to the rotor phases are the compound voltages VR-VS, VS-VT, VT-VR and will vary between +E and -E ($0-(+E) = -E$).

Thus the voltages with amplitude close to that of the mains are reproduced at the motor terminals.

Speed synchronisation is directly proportional to the frequency of the voltage supplied to the motor.

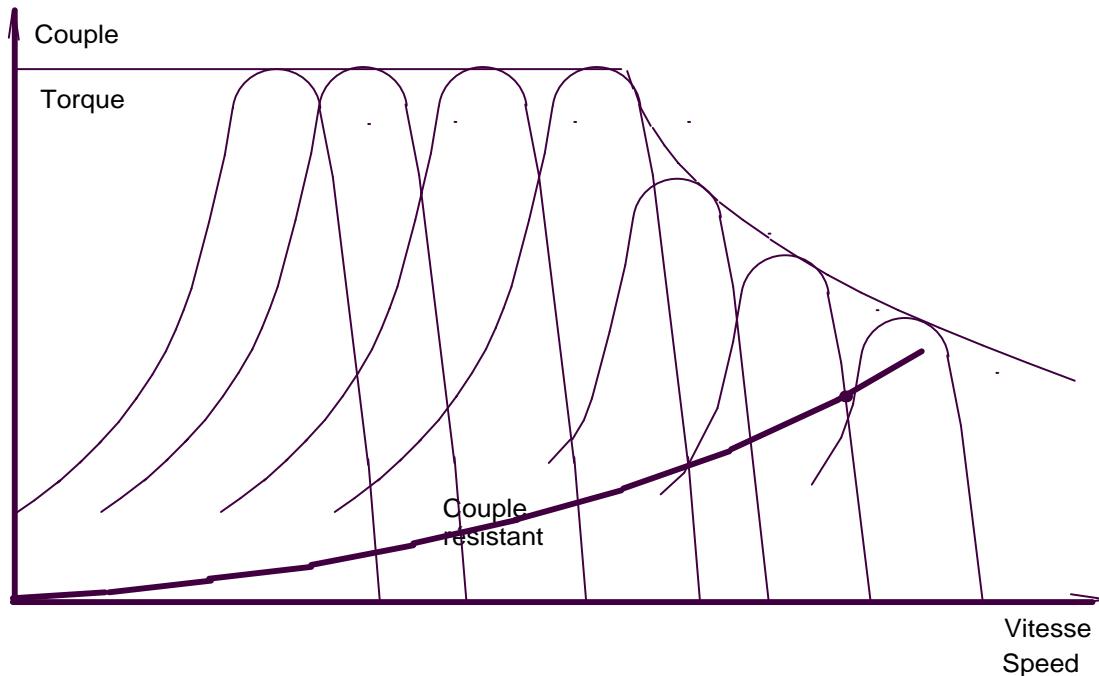
$N_s = f \times 60$ (for a 2pole motor).

The motor rotates at a speed N below the speed N_s .

$\frac{N_s - N}{N_s} = \text{SLIPPAGE}$ (the slippage varies between 1 and 3 %).

To vary the speed, it is necessary to vary NS and thus the frequency of the voltage supplied to the motor.

The torque characteristics will be translated on the speed axis. The supply voltage will vary from O to 4000 r.p.m. in order to keep the U/f ratio constant and not saturate the magnetic circuit.



2.4. ELECTRONICS - STRUCTURE

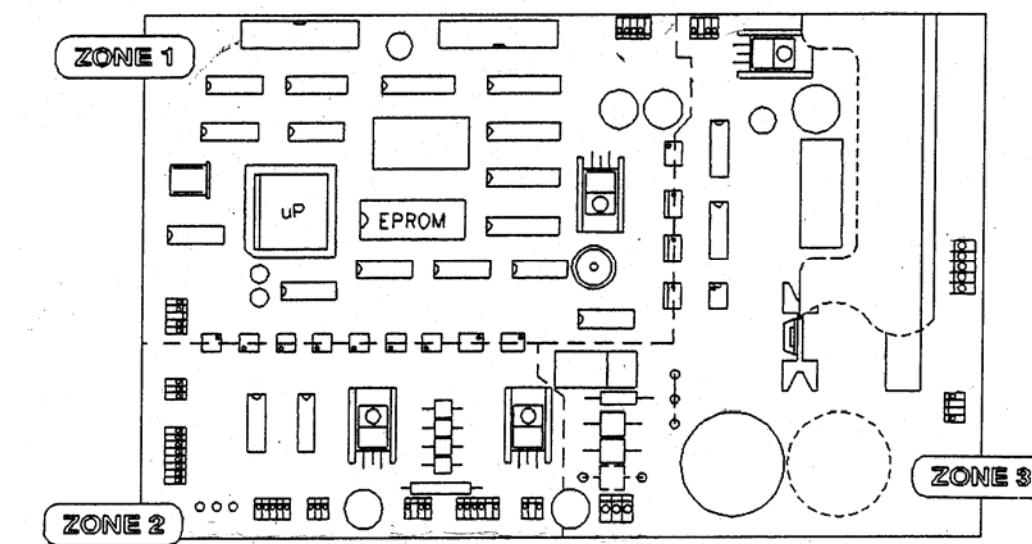
2.4.1. INTRODUCTION

The electronic part of the apparatus consists of two boards : the microprocessor + power pcb, where every function is located and the user interface pcb with display, and LEDs. The former is located inside the body of the machine, the second behind the front panel.

The electronic imbalance sensor is located on the motor stabilizer and allows the detection of excessive imbalance due to the rotor loading.

2.4.2. MICROPROCESSOR + POWER PCB

On the microprocessor + power pcb, 3 distinct zones can be identified, whose functions are described below. Each zone has its own independent power supply.



ZONE 1

This zone includes the microprocessor, the EPROM containing the software and the non-volatile RAM containing the program parameters.

The set of components in this zone is at the potential of the microprocessor : 5 VDC.

ZONE 2

This zone ensures the conformity of the signal type coming from the different detectors before their arrival at the microcontroller via opto couplers. It also monitors the lid lock control and refrigeration group command.

The power supply for this zone is 12 VDC.

The different signals coming to this zone are :

- Bowl temperature
- Signal coming from the imbalance sensor
- Tacho signal
- Lid position signal
- The motor over temperature and the lid solenoid control

ZONE 3



WARNING : THIS ZONE IS AT MAINS VOLTAGE

This zone, isolated from the microprocessor part by opto-couplers, is the electronic part related to the power in the system. This zone includes :

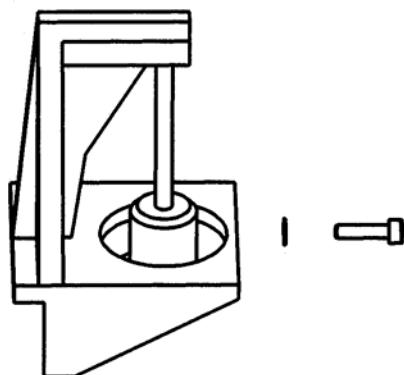
- The 15 VDC power supply for the control electronics for this zone.
- The control circuit of the 6 basic signals of the IGBT module.
- The 3 PWM commands coming from the microcontroller.
- The command of activation of the module of power coming from the micro-controller.
- The brake GBT with the command which permits flow through the braking resistor.
- The diode bridge which, from the mains, charge the capacitor of the continuous bus.
- The relay which, controlled by the supply of power, then short circuits the resistance of the charge of the capacitors of the continuous bus a few moments after switch-on.
- The module of 6 IGBTs and its heat sink which power the motor.

2.4.3. IMBALANCE SENSOR

As described in the introduction, this sensor allows the detection of an excessive imbalance in the rotor loading.

The device amplifies vibrations due to the imbalance and generates a signal beyond a preset threshold.

After shaping, this signal is sent to the microprocessor for the safety devices.



2.4.4. TACHO SENSOR

The tacho sensor is comprised of an optical sensor, which generates two pulses per revolution.

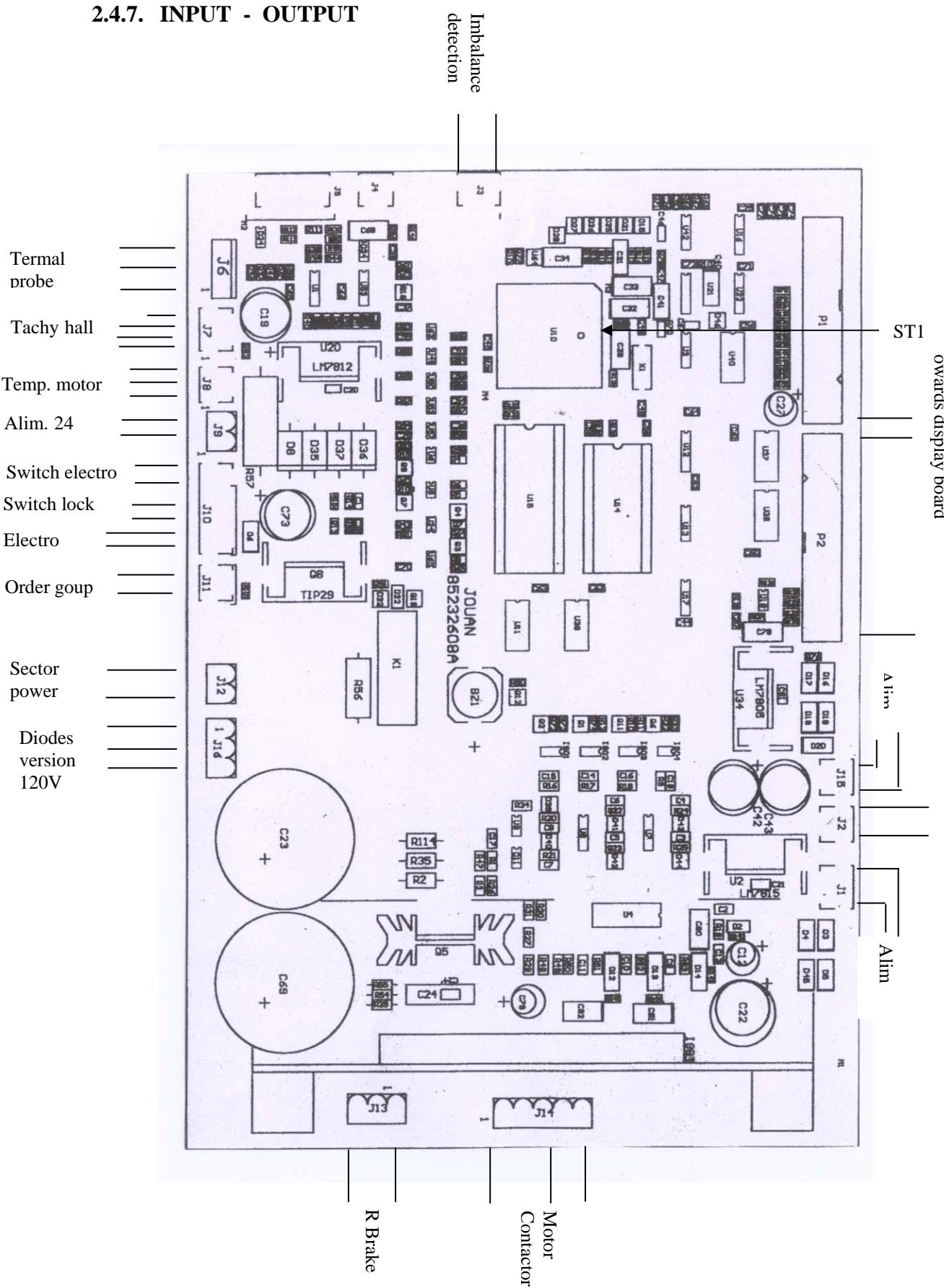
2.4.5. TEMPERATURE SENSOR (RT3)

The sensor is a double thermistor. It delivers a signal proportional to the temperature.

2.4.6. REFRIGERATION CONTROL BOARD (RT3)

The board controls the power signal to the refrigeration group.

2.4.7. INPUT - OUTPUT



3. DIAGNOSTICS AND REPAIRS

3.1. INTRODUCTION

The SORVALL T3 and SORVALL RT3 are equipped with a diagnostic menu in order to help locate possible breakdowns. The possible conditions of malfunction are communicated to the user by means of error codes on the display and buzzer alarms.

3.2. FUNCTIONAL TEST

Certain functional tests can be done directly using the keyboard and display.

These tests must only be undertaken by someone qualified to do so. They are protected by an access code.

3.2.1. EPROM VERSION

The first message that appears when the machine is switched on remains active for a few seconds (machine set up).

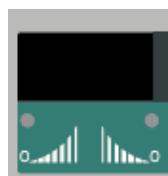
	SORVALL T3	SORVALL RT3
Display RPM	M30	M30r
Display Time	40 or 41	80 or 81
Display Temp	“FW Revision”	“FW Revision”

Note: Display Time – the second digit (0 or 1) indicates the position of jumper ST1 factory -selected.

3.2.2. TEST MODE

This mode is accessible by using a combination of keys while the machine is setting up (at power ON).

Press on the following two keys at the same time :



- Acceleration profiles programming key
- Braking profiles programming key

Test 1 : Miscellaneous test

0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---

5 digit display : speed read

T	-	1
---	---	---

3 digit display : T-1 for Test 1

2	0
---	---

2 digit display : actual temperature

Tachometer test :

Turn the rotor by hand : the speed should appear on the 5 digit display.

Lid solenoid test :

Press on the key corresponding to program 2 to power and/or release the solenoid.

Resetting of the 5 programs :

Keep pressing on the key corresponding to program 4.

Complete program resetting on RAM :

Press simultaneously on the Δ speed programming key and the PULSE key to allow complete resetting of the machine when it is next switched on.

- Press START to pass to the next test
- Press STOP to leave the test mode

Test 2 : Run linking

This test safety used in the factory, starts a series of preset runs after having pressed the pulse key :

C	Y	C	L	E
---	---	---	---	---

Run cycles of the selected program can be run with a one minute pause between each

-	-	-
---	---	---

6

Press Δ and ∇ to change the number of runs from 1 to 99
Cycles won't start if cycles number is less than 3.

During the run, when rotating, displays are the same as they would be outside the test mode.

Between two runs (1 minute pause) displays are :

C	Y	C	L	E
---	---	---	---	---

0	0	0
---	---	---

Reserved for factory testing

2

Next run number

- Press START key to go to the following test
- Press STOP key to exit from the test mode

Test 3 : Statistical analysis

S	T	A	T	S
---	---	---	---	---

Press Δ and ∇ to scroll on the 5 digit display

-	-	-
---	---	---

0

- 1 : running hours total (x 100)
- 2 : total number of runs
- 3 : number of hours above 5000 rpm
- 4 : number of runs above 5000 rpm

- Press START key to go back to test 1
- Press STOP key to exit from the test mode

3.3. FAULT CODES

When certain faults are detected an audible alarm is switched on in addition to a code and a message.

Depending on the fault, the machine stops automatically under the conditions indicated in the following table :

Error code	Origin	State of the centrifuge	User's action
01	Incorrect speed measurement	The rotor will brake to a stop. Lid opening is impossible till speed is zero and a 4 minutes- timeout is expired	Wait for rotor to stop. Wait for the 4 minutes timeout. To erase the message , open the lid, turn the power switch off and turn the power switch on
03	Power was interrupted during a run.	At power off the rotor will coast to a stop.	Press any keyboard button to erase this message. Note: if Error 01 has been detected and not cleared, as above described, the alarm reset is possible only after a safety time of 30 minutes
04	Speed > 0 RPM at power ON	The rotor will coast to a stop.	Wait for rotor to stop. Press any keyboard button to erase this message.
CLOSE Lid	Lid open at start	The centrifuge doesn't start if the lid isn't properly closed	Press any keyboard button to erase this message. Close the lid and press "START"
06	Lid open in running mode	The rotor will brake to a stop.	Wait for the centrifuge to stop. Press any keyboard button to erase this message.
IMBAL	Imbalance.	The rotor will brake to a stop.	Wait for the centrifuge to stop. Press any keyboard button to erase this message. Verify that a balanced load is installed. Inspect the rotor and rearrange the tubes, or add additional tubes with fluid to balance the rotor.
08	Motor Over-temperature OR Lid lock error	The rotor will brake to a stop.	Wait for the centrifuge to stop. Press any keyboard button to erase this message. Wait for motor cooling down.
09	Chamber Over-Temperature The unit displays this code if the measured temperature exceeds 50°C, at any time during the run.	The rotor will brake to a stop. Refrigeration Failure (Refrigerated only)	Wait for the centrifuge to stop. Press any keyboard button to erase this message. Verify the operating condition.
11	Electronic failure	All controls are disabled	To erase the message turn the power switch off and turn the power switch on

Note:

All error indications can be cleared by turn the power switch off and turn the power switch on.

3.4. TROUBLESHOOTING CHART

Preliminary remark: when a default is reported, first carry out the appropriate functional test, then refer to the troubleshooting chart below.

Problem	Possible cause	Remedy
1) No control active and no indicator lights ON.	No voltage being applied to the centrifuge.	Check mains outlet and power cable.
	Fuses blown	Check for short-circuits. Check the absence of short circuits with an ohm-meter (mains cable disconnected). Reset the circuit breaker (replace as required).
	Switching of the line differential	Check the insulation between the mains and the earth of the centrifuge.
	Short circuit at the power level.	Disconnect the mains wires arriving at the µP p.c.b. If there is still a short circuit at this level change the µP board or the capacitor. Check the connections.
	Short circuit on the +5V.	Check the presence of +5V on the mother board with the board disconnected from the display board. If +5V is present change the display board. If +5V is absent check the resistance between the µP board earth and +5V with the ohm-meter. If the resistance is zero, change the µP board,. If not zero, carry out the following test.
	Absence of low voltage on the µP board.	Check the presence of alternating voltages on the transformer output.
	Faulty display.	Check the cables/connectors linking the µP board to the display card.
2) All controls inoperative. The display is lit up without information.	Faulty microprocessor board.	Check the cables/connectors to the display. Check the correct positioning : - of the EPROM on the µP board. - of the microprocessor on the µP board.
3) Compressor test incorrect (RT3).	Control fault.	Check the voltage applied to the compressor terminals. If not apparent or if incorrect, change the control board. If no effect, change the mother board. If correct (230 or 120 V according to the version) change the condenser and/or the compressor start-up relay. If no effect the compressor coils.
	Faulty compressor or its accessories.	

Problem	Possible cause	Remedy
4) Error 08 Lid lock solenoid test incorrect	Control fault.	Check the voltage applied to the solenoid terminals. If not apparent or incorrect (far from 24 VDC) change the mother board or the transformer.
	Faulty solenoid.	If the voltage is correct, change the solenoid.
	Faulty lock solenoid microswitch	Check/adjust or replace the microswitch which detects the solenoid position.
Motor Overtemperature	Faulty Thermo-switch	Wait the motor to cool down and check the continuity of the sensor
	Faulty motor	Check motor (see section 4.12)
5) Tacho test incorrect.	Faulty tacho.	Check the presence of a signal at the input to the mother board (with an oscilloscope or DC voltmeter). Pulses should appear every 12 sec. If absent or incorrect, change the tacho.
	Faulty µP board.	If the pulses are correct, change the µP board.
	Failure of the motor bearings.	Check by hand that the motor turns freely.
6) Vibrations	Imbalanced load not detected	Check the good state of the sensor.
	Defective shock absorbers on motor.	Change shock absorbers.
	Failure of the motor bearings.	Check by hand that the motor turns freely and without noise or abnormal friction. If necessary change the motor.
7) Starting impossible. All controls and display are operational.	µP board power bridge broken down.	Change the µP board.
	Defective start switch.	Change the keyboard.
	Main relay not energised.	Adjust lid switches.
8) The temperature performances are not correct. (Error09)	If the cooling unit runs permanently and the bowl temperature is always too high, look for an air leakage at the lid air tightness or a fluid leakage.	Adjust the lid. Call a refrigeration engineer.
	If the display doesn't correspond to the real temperature, there is a reading problem.	Change the probe. Change the PC board.
9) Lid unlocked when starting or during rotation (Error 06)	Faulty microswitches	Check or change microswitches.

4. REPLACEMENT PROCEDURES



CAUTION : DISCONNECT THE MAINS POWER LEAD TO THE CENTRIFUGE BEFORE ALL REPLACEMENT PROCEDURES !

Replacement of spare parts and adjustment are done using standard tools by a maintenance engineer specialised in laboratory equipment.

As a guide, a list is given in the appendix. If, for a particular reason, any other tools are required, these are clearly specified in the relevant chapter.

4.1. MOTOR REPLACEMENT

4.1.1. VENTILATED MODEL - T3

Dismounting

- Remove the front panel (1) by unscrewing the screws and disconnect the power switch, the flat cable, the display supply and the front panel ground cable. Lift the bowl seal and unscrew the three press screws of the chamber.
- Remove the bowl seal (2).
- Lift and remove the bowl.
- Disconnect the connectors from the motor (J14), the tacho sensor (J4), the imbalance sensor (J7), the microprocessor + power pcb and the thermoswitch connection.
- Lay the centrifuge on the rear side. Remove the grid.
- Unscrew the 3 screws, then turn the motor body (Fig 2).
- Turn the engine 1/6 of a turn.
- Remove it (Fig. 3).

Refitting

Carry out the above operations in the reverse order.



**WARNING:
SHOCK ABSORBERS NOT TO BE DRILLED DURING THE REASSEMBLY**

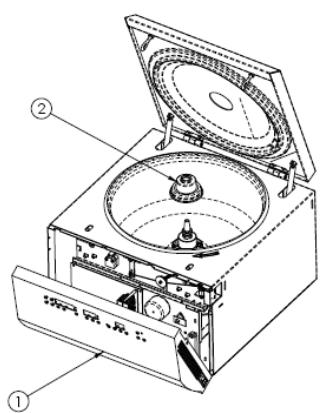


Fig. 1

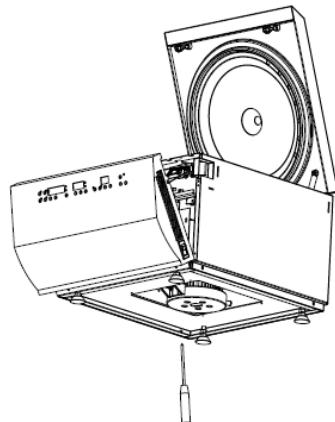


Fig. 2

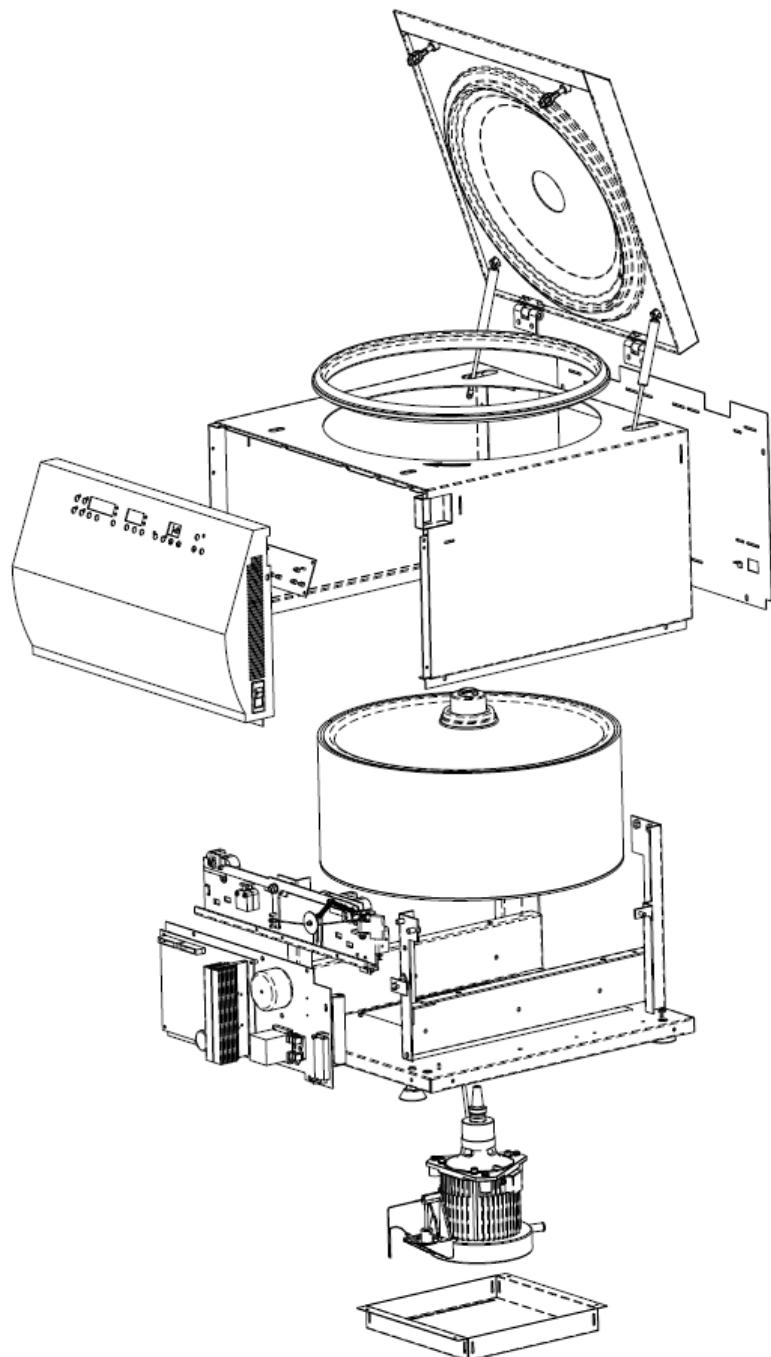


Fig. 3

4.1.2. REFRIGERATED MODEL RT3

Dismounting

- Remove the front panel by unscrewing the screws and disconnect the power switch, the flat cable, the display supply and the front panel ground cable.
- Remove the Panduit connector from the motor (J14) and from the tacho sensor (J4) of the motor board (see connectors) and the thermoswitch connection.
- Remove the seal in the base of the bowl. (Fig. 1).
- Lay the centrifuge on the rear side. Remove the grid.
- Unscrew the 3 screws, then turn the motor body (Fig 2).
- Turn the engine 1/6 of a turn.
- Remove it (Fig. 3).

Refitting

- Carry out the above operations in the reverse order.



WARNING:
SHOCK ABSORBERS NOT TO BE DRILLED DURING THE REASSEMBLY

4.2. IMBALANCE DETECTOR REPLACEMENT

Dismounting

- Remove the front panel by unscrewing the screws and disconnecting the power switch, the flat cable, the display supply and the front panel ground cable.
- Remove the rack disconnecting all the electrical connections.
- The sensor is located on the motor stabilizer.
- Unscrew the 2 screws and remove the sensor from the stabilizer. Disconnect J4.

Refitting

- Carry out the above operations in the reverse order.

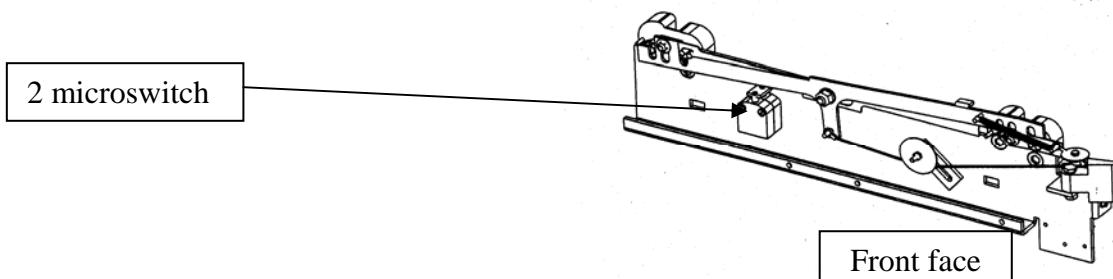
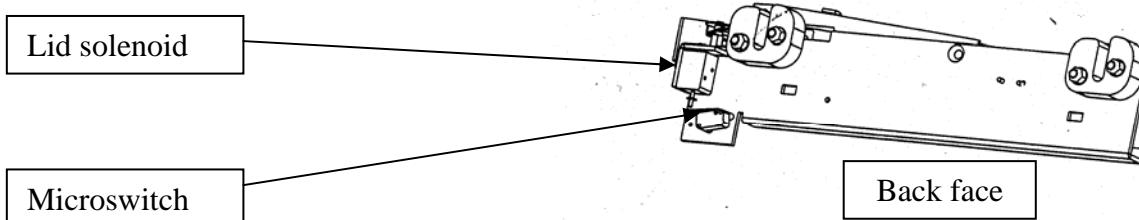
4.3. REPLACEMENT OF THE LID LOCK ASSEMBLY

Dismounting

- Open the lid.
- Remove the front panel by unscrewing the screws and disconnecting the power switch, the flat cable, the display supply and the front panel ground cable.
- Disconnect the lid lock assembly of the microprocessor + power pcb by disconnecting the J8 and J10 connectors.
- Unscrew the 2 nuts on the body of the instrument.
- Remove the lid lock assembly.

Refitting

- Remount the lid lock assembly on the body, in alignment with the fixing points and keeping it in position thanks to the nuts.
- Check the correct position of the lock to ensure a convenient lid closing.
- Screw down the nuts to the body of the instrument.
- Reconnect the electrical connectors
- Remount the front panel.



4.4. LID LOCK ASSEMBLY ELEMENT REPLACEMENT

4.4.1. LID LOCK MICROSWITCH REPLACEMENT

Dismounting

- Disconnect the microswitch
- Unscrew the mounting bolts (2) and dismount the microswitch.

Refitting

- Carry out the above operations in the reverse order. Ensure that the microswitch rod does not hit the cam when the lid is open to avoid false alarm.

4.4.2. LOCK SOLENOID MICROSWITCH REPLACEMENT

Dismounting

- Dismount the lock assembly.
- Disconnect the microswitch.
- Unscrew the screw located on the diagonal. Keep the screw.

Refitting

- Carry out the above operations in the reverse order.



**WARNING : THE MICROSWITCH ROD MUST BE SHAPED TO WORK PROPERLY
AND TO GIVE A GOOD STROKE TO THE SOLENOID MOBILE CORE**

4.4.3. SOLENOID REPLACEMENT

Dismounting

- Dismount the lock assembly.
- Disconnect the solenoid by cutting the 2 wires at the level of the sleeves.
- Supporting the solenoid, unscrew the screws on the back of the lid lock assembly panel.

Refitting

- Carry out the above operations in the reverse order.
- Ensure that the stroke of the solenoid mobile core is unimpeded.
- Re-solder the 2 wires to the solenoid, not forgetting to fit the insulating sleeves.

Nota : Solenoid microswitch and lid lock microswitch replacement can be performed without having to remove the whole lid lock assembly.

4.5. POWER SUPPLY RACK REPLACEMENT

4.5.1. DISMOUNTING

- Remove the front panel
- Unscrew the screw situated in front of the transformer.
- Remove all electrical connections.
- Remove the rack.

4.5.2. REFITTING

- Carry out the above operation in the reverse order. Respect the wiring diagram.

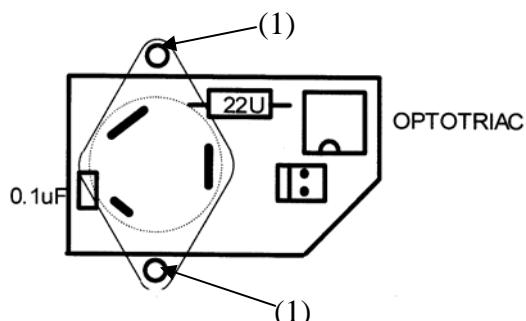
4.5.3. REFRIGERATION BOARD (RT3) REPLACEMENT

Dismounting

- Disconnect the board.
- Remove the board from the rack unscrewing the 2 screws (1).

Refitting

- Carry out the above operations in the reverse order.



4.6. ELECTRONIC BOARD REPLACEMENT

4.6.1. MICROPROCESSOR + POWER PCB

Dismounting

- Remove the front panel.
- Disconnect all cables from the board.
- Unscrew the 5 screws holding the board ; one in each corner and one in the middle of the board. Remove the board.

Refitting

- Carry out the above operations in the reverse order, and do not forget to place the insulation sheet between the board and its support.

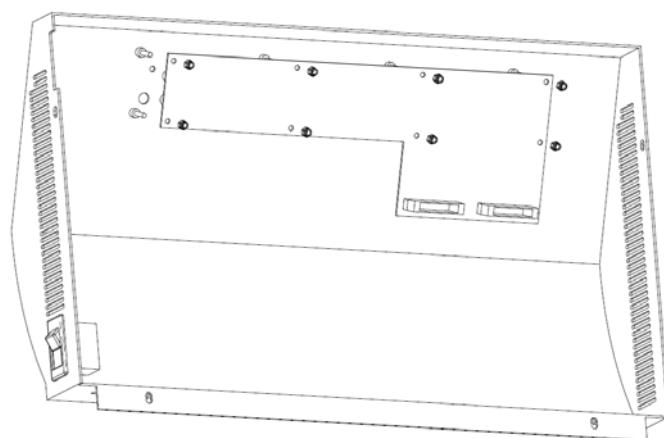
4.6.2. DISPLAY BOARD

Dismounting

- Remove the front panel
- The board is located behind the front panel
- Disconnect all cables from the board.
- Unscrew the holding nuts and remove the board.

Refitting

- Carry out the above operations in the reverse order.



4.7. GAS SPRING REPLACEMENT

Gas spring replacement

- Open the lid.
- Open the rear panel.
- Remove the screw located at the bottom of the gas spring.
- Remove the pin which joins the gas spring to the lid.
- Remove the gas spring.

Refitting

- Carry out the above operations in the reverse order.
- Check the correct operation of the lid.

4.8. EPROM REPLACEMENT



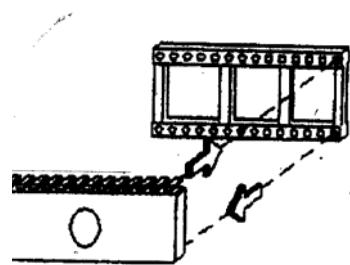
WARNING : TO EXTRACT THE EPROM, USE A PROPER EXTRACTOR AND NOT ANY TOOL THAT COULD DAMAGE THE EPROM AND ITS SOCKET !



WARNING : DURING THE REPLACEMENT? MAINTAIN THE EPROM PARALLEL TO ITS SOCKET !

Extraction

- Remove the front panel.
- To replace the EPROM, it is not necessary to remove the microprocessor + power PCB from its support.
- Extract the EPROM.



Insertion

- See the adjacent figure.
-



WARNING : INSERT THE NEW EPROM WITH THE NOTCH TOWARDS THE MICROPROCESSOR.

- Execute the necessary calibration as explained in chapter 5.

4.9. LID REPLACEMENT

- Open the lid.
- Extract the pin which binds the gas spring.
- Unscrew the 4 screws which bind the lid to the hinge.
- Remove the lid.

4.10. REFRIGERATION SYSTEM REPAIRS (RT3)

4.10.1. REFRIGERATION SYSTEM REPLACEMENT

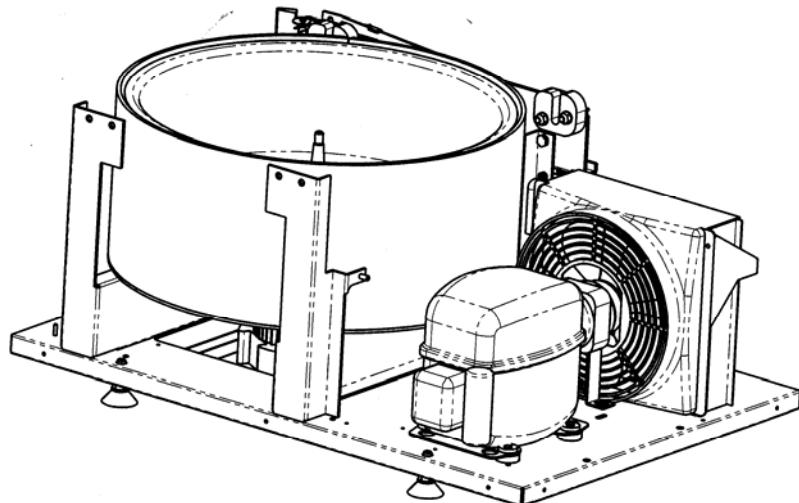
Dismounting

Referring to procedure already described and to the following figure :

- Disconnect every cable.
- Remove the lid.
- Remove the front panel.
- Remove the rack.
- Remove the body and the rear panel.
- Now, the centrifuge walls are separated from the body.
- The refrigeration system remains fixed only to the body.

Refitting

- Carry out the above operations in the reverse order.



4.10.2. CONDENSER COMPONENTS REPLACEMENT

- Access the refrigeration group as described above.
- The condenser is in one block.
- Dismount it lifting and shifting the motor fan block.
- Separate the different parts.

4.11. MOTOR CHECKING

To check the motor electrical circuit integrity, continuity between phases has to be checked.

As there are three wires, such a measurement has to be carried out alternately, at the terminals of two of them, choosing the third one as common.

The two resistance values obtained refer to two successive phases (as the state circuit is star-configured). Check that :

1. The two values are identical (allowable difference $\pm 0,2 \Omega$);
2. The two values are not lower than $3,5 \Omega$ ($\pm 0,2 \Omega$);
3. There is no discontinuity.

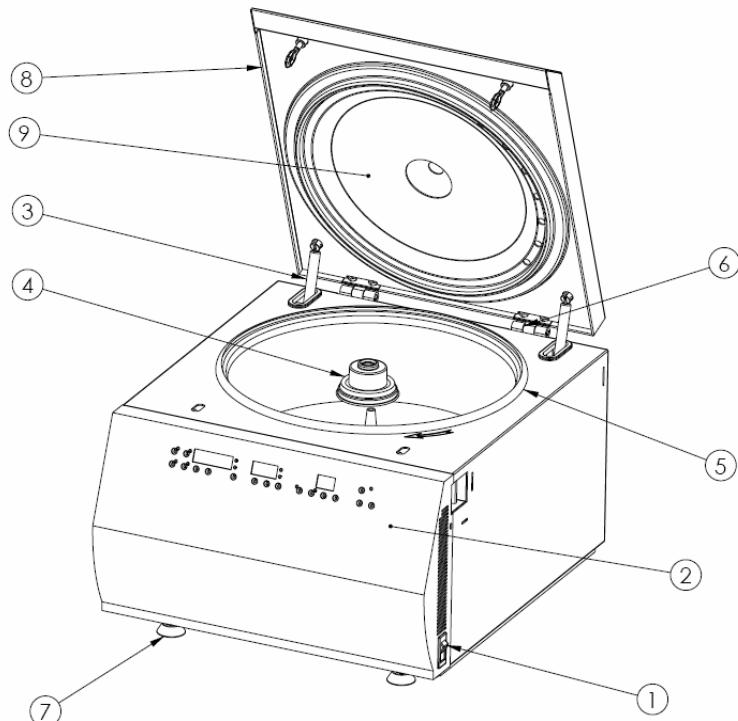
If there is no conformity to condition 1, the motor can run erratically.

If there is no conformity to condition 2, the motor can run irregularly with over heating.

If there is no conformity to condition 3, the motor cannot run.

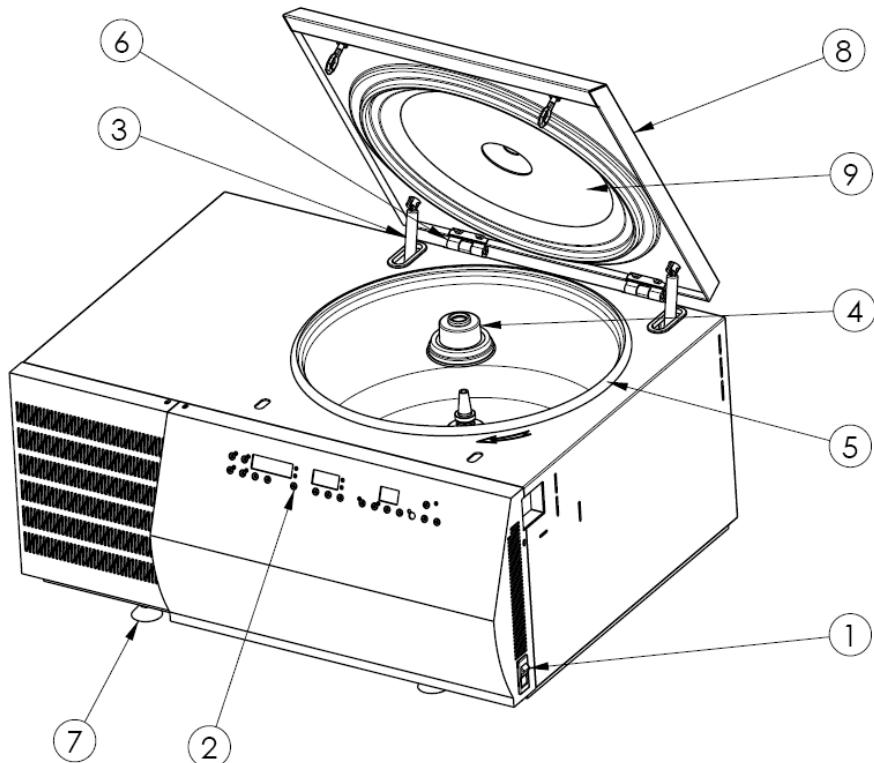
5. SPARE PARTS

5.1. T3 GENERAL SCHEMATIC



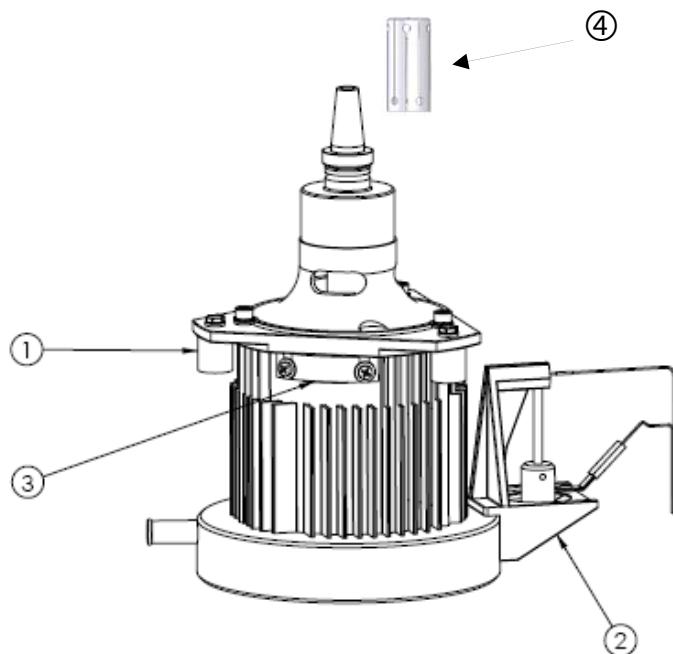
Mark	Reference	Description	Qty
1	86000287	Breaker for 230 V models	1
1	86001434	Breaker for 120 V models	1
2	11250238	Overlay – Sorvall T3	1
3	26962008	Gas spring	2
4	25439072	Motor / bowl seal	1
5	25437049	Lid / bowl seal	1
6	85241270	Lid hinge	2
7	26566011	Rubber foot	4
8	11250227	Lid assembly Sorvall T3	1
9	85210884	Inner plastic lid	1

5.2. RT3 GENERAL SCHEMATIC



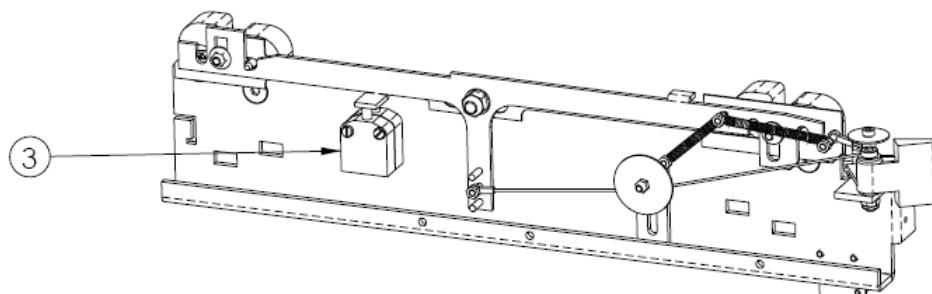
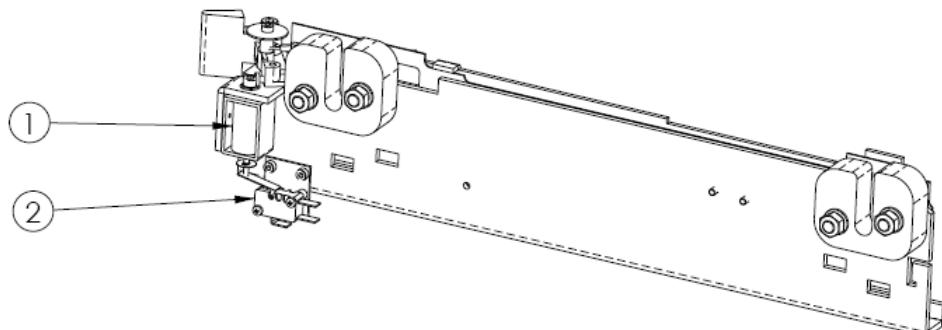
Mark	Reference	Description	Qty
1	86000287	Breaker for 230 V models	
1	86001434	Breaker for 120 V models	1
2	11250239	Overlay – Sorvall RT3	1
3	26962008	Gas spring	2
4	25439072	Motor / bowl seal	1
5	25437049	Lid / bowl seal	1
6	85241270	Lid hinge	2
7	26566011	Rubber foot	4
8	11250228	Lid assembly for SORVALL RT3	1
9	85210923	Inner plastic Lid for SORVALL RT3	1

5.3. MOTOR



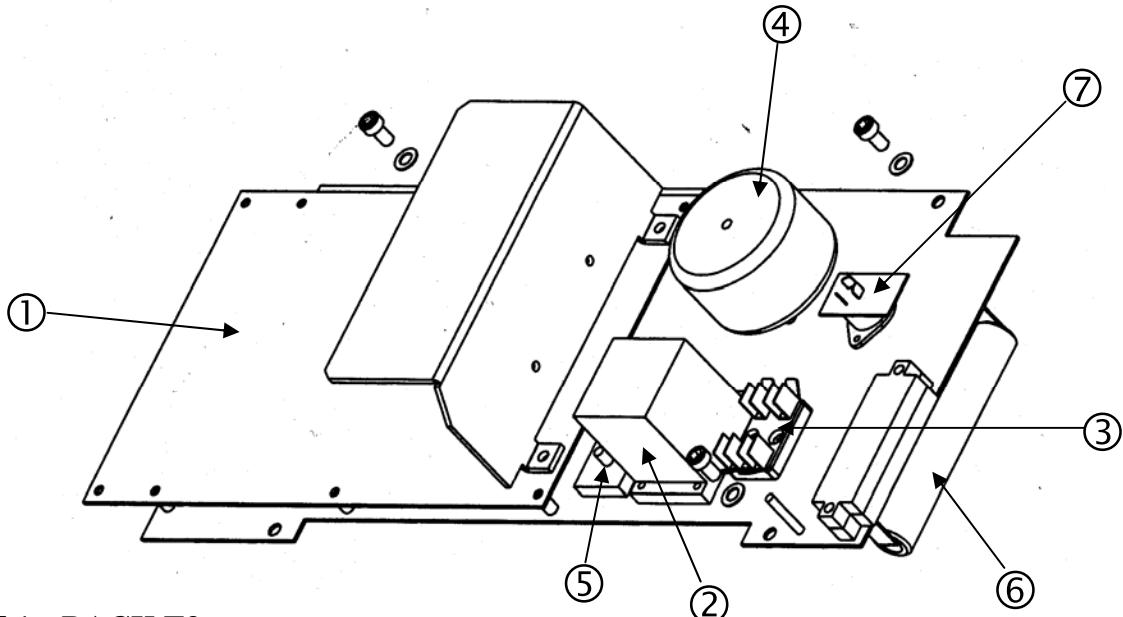
Mark	Reference All Models	Description	Qty
	11250241	Motor kit (includes shock absorbers)	1
1	26007026	Shock absorber (1 piece)	3
2	85480878	Imbalance detector	1
3	89003554	Speed sensor	1
4	20904430	Collect chuck	1

5.4. LOCK



Mark	Reference All Models	Description	Qty
1	89002889	Complete lock	1
1	89000309	Lid solenoid (without switch)	1
2	26487030	Micro switch (without lever)	1
	26461053	Flat lever	1
3	86001406	Safety micro switch	2

5.5. ELECTRONIC RACK



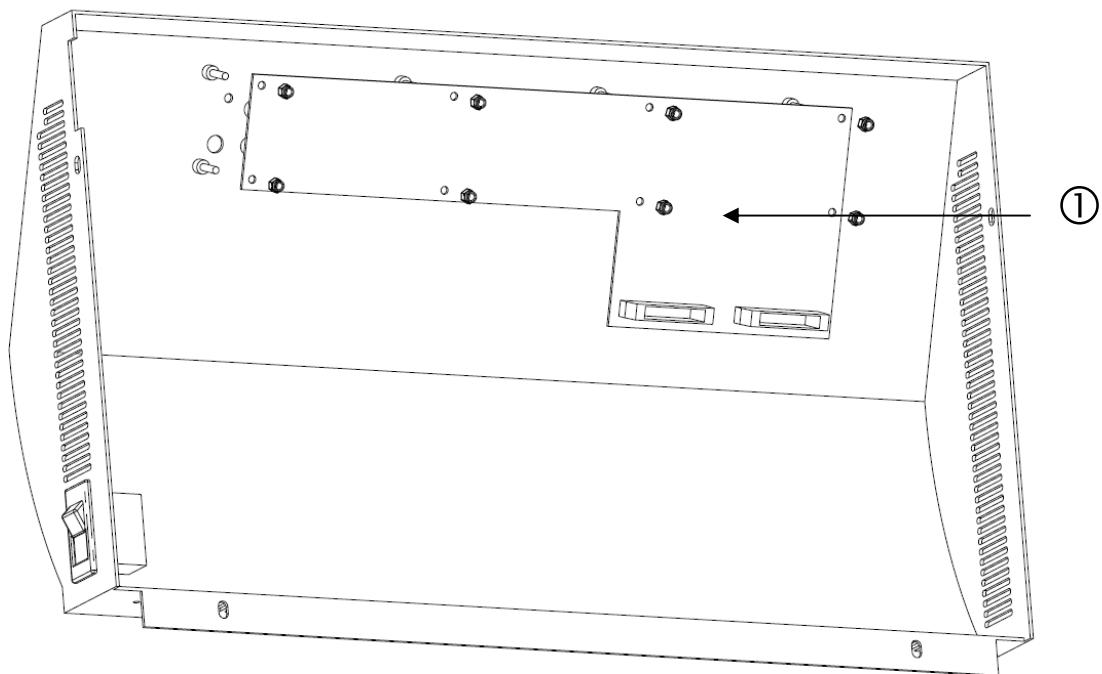
5.5.1. RACK T3

Mark	Reference 230 V	Reference 120 V	Description	Qty
1	89002891 11250225	89002892 11250225	Main PCB SORVALL T3 Programmed EPROM	1 1
2	86004585	86004586	Relay	1
3	26387034	26387045	Fuse	1
4	86004803	39903078	Transformer	1
5	--	86004598	Power bridge	1
6	86001432 85481427	86001432 85481431	Braking resistor Complete electronic rack	1 1

5.5.2. RACK RT3

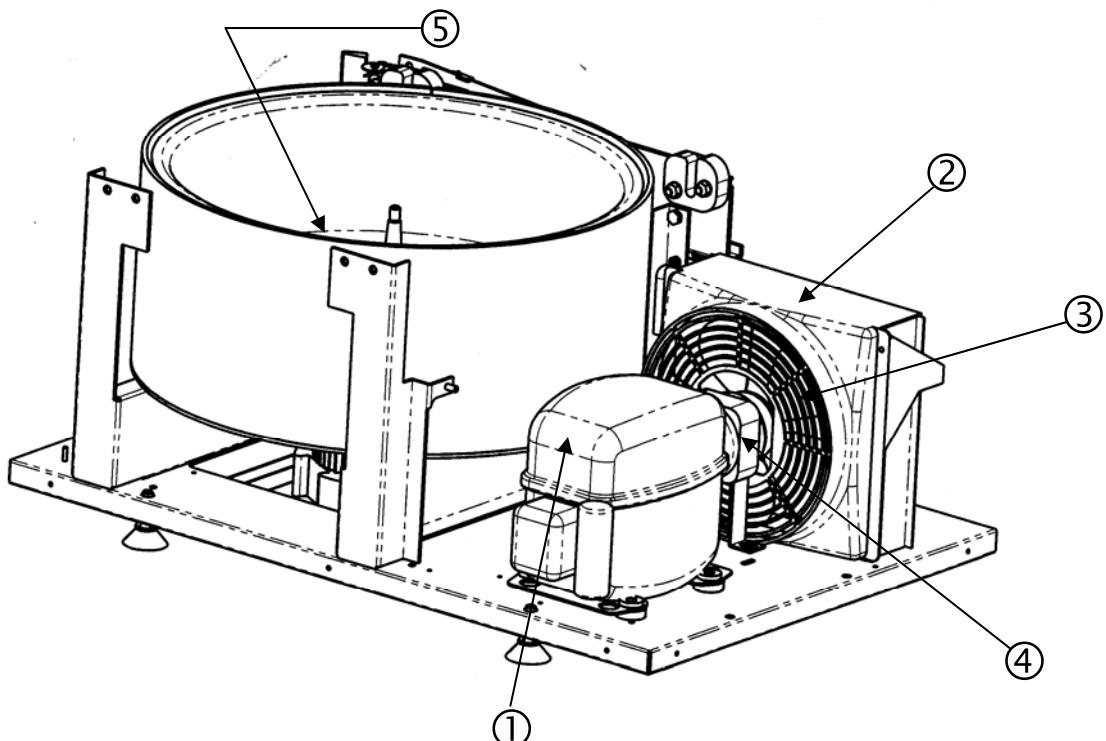
Mark	Reference 230 V	Reference 120 V	Description	Qty
1	89002893 11250226	89002894 11250226	Main PCB SORVALL RT3 Programmed EPROM	1 1
2	86004585	86004586	Relay	1
3	26387034	26387045	Fuse	1
4	86004803	39903078	Transformer	1
5	--	86004598	Power bridge	1
6	26001432	26001432	Braking resistor	1
7	89002899 85481426	89002899 85481430	Cooling control PC board Complete rack SORVALL RT3	1 1

5.6. FRONT PANEL



Mark	Reference	Description	Qty
1	89003600	Display PCB "packed" - MEGAFUGE 11/30/T1/T3	1
1	89003601	Display PCB "packed" - MEGAFUGE 11R/30R/RT1/RT3	1

5.7. COOLING UNIT (RT3)



Mark	Reference 230 V	Reference 120 V	Description	Qty
1	89003560	89003561	Compressor	1
2	89003562	89003562	Condensor	1
3	89003563	89003563	Fan	1
4	89003564	89003565	Motor + stand (without fan)	1
5	86001274	86001274	Temperature probe assy	1

6. WIRING DIAGRAMS

